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holds that the quartz porphyry and the underlying syenite are essentially contemporaneous parts of a composite laccolith. It is suggested that the heated condition of the syenite at the time of the quartz-porphyry intrusion favored notable differentiation by prolonging the magmatic life of the later intrusive.

The origin of the ore inclusions in the porphyry is the crucial point in any hypothesis of the origin of the Kiruna ores. Professor Daly's view is a satisfactory interpretation of the field relations; likewise it accords best with recent opinion concerning differentiation processes.

H. R. B.

Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, V, 1915, 687 pages.

Articles of geologic interest in recent numbers of the *Journal* are: "The Paleozoic Section of the Ray Quadrangle, Ariz.," by F. L. Ransome; "Factors in the Movement of the Strand Line," by Joseph Barrell; "The Calculation of the Calcium Orthosilicate in the Norm of Igneous Rocks," by H. S. Washington; and "The Solubility of Calcite in Water in Contact with the Atmosphere, and Its Variation with Temperature," by R. C. Wells. Chase Palmer contributes an article on "Bornite as Silver Precipitant."

H. R. B.

Mineral Land Classification in Part of Northwestern Wisconsin. By W. O. HOTCHKISS, assisted by E. F. BEAN and O. W. WHEELWRIGHT. Wisconsin Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey, Bull. No. 44, 1915. Pp. 376, pls. 8, figs. 39, maps 90.

This volume constitutes the report on the land classification of 87 townships in northern Wisconsin. The work was done during the field seasons of 1913 and 1914. The object of the survey was "to discover the evidence that exists as to the presence or absence of iron-bearing rocks, and as to the geologic structure of the region." The difficulties encountered either by the geologist who attempts to unravel the pre-Cambrian geology of this heavily drift-covered area, or by those who seek to locate iron ores here may be appreciated from the fact that in this area of over 2,000,000 acres the total exposed area of rocks of all kinds does not exceed 300 acres. Naturally, the report is based largely on the comprehensive series of magnetic observations.

Part I includes chapters treating of the methods of field work, general geology of the area covered, magnetic observations, land classification, and methods of exploration for iron ore. Chapter iv, on magnetic observations, gives a rather full explanation of the instruments used, the interpretation of observations made with them, and their capabilities and limitations.

Part II consists of the detailed township maps and the accompanying descriptions. Each township is fully described under the following heads: surface features, glacial drift, general geology, magnetic observations, land classification, and recommendations for exploration.

H. R. B.

Coal Resources of District VIII (Danville), Illinois. By F. H. KAY and K. D. WHITE. Ill. State Geol. Survey, Coal Mining Investigations, Bull. No. 14, 1915. Pp. 68, pls. 7, figs. 10.

The geology of a part of this district has been described by M. R. Campbell in the Danville Folio of the U.S. Geological Survey. The present bulletin treats chiefly of the coal resources. The principal coals are in the upper Carbondale and lower McLeansboro formations. Lenticular masses of shale locally called "rolls" are common within the coal beds. Their present shape is the result of depositions in small basins and the subsequent settling of the somewhat plastic incompressible clay into the highly compressible vegetal mass. More than 58,000,000 tons of coal have been mined in this district since 1880; 1,494,000,000 tons remain in the ground.

H. R. B.

Newly Discovered Beds of Extinct Lakes in Southern and Western Illinois and Adjacent States. By E. W. SHAW. Ill. Geol. Survey, Bull. 20, 1915. Pp. 141–57.

During some parts of Pleistocene times aggradation by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers exceeded that of certain of their tributaries—those which received little glacial drainage. The valley fillings of the master-streams therefore dammed these tributaries, and lakes formed in their lower courses. The deposits that were laid down in these ponded waters are about 100 feet thick at the mouths of the tributaries and thin out upstream. The Big Muddy River is a typical case.

Shore features are poorly developed except along the Pond River near Madisonville, Ky., 50 miles from the Ohio River. The lakes were relatively short-lived, and their levels were subject to considerable fluctuations, owing to the great range of high and low water of the major streams.